

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

THE New York canals open May 7th.  
SENATOR ANTHONY is somewhat better.  
STATE SENATOR WM. MILLER, of Columbus, is dead.

Two buildings burned at Rockport, Ind. Loss, \$15,000.

RICHMOND, IND., celebrated its sixtieth anniversary.

THERE were 2,600 immigrants crowded into Castle Garden Thursday.

THOMAS SHANAN, near Dundee, Ind., was poisoned to death by eating wild parsnips.

VINCENNES, Ind., voted a subscription of \$90,000 to the stock of the Vincennes & Ohio River Road.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES was given a dinner last evening by Whitelaw Reid at his residence in New York.

IRA STUMP, who has the reputation of having stolen more than twenty horses, was captured at Wabash, Ind.

A PROJECT is on foot to establish a National bank at some point in Texas with a capital of two or more million dollars.

AN insane man in jail at Columbus, O., has refused to take food of any kind for three weeks.

STEWART HEATON had his head cut completely off by a buzz-saw in a mill at Trenton, Ontario.

OWEN MONAGHAN, bricklayer of Youngstown, O., fell a distance of forty feet and broke his neck. He leaves a large family.

JAMES MCGUIRE, and Frank Metz, both of Youngstown, O., quarreled yesterday. The former sustained injuries which will prove fatal.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, the venerable father of Governor Foster, died of paralysis last evening. He will be buried by the Odd Fellows.

THE Kentucky Ministers' Temperance Convention, in session in Louisville, recommended the total abolition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

REV. SAMUEL REIMAN, a well-known Rabbi, of New York City, was killed last night by falling between the Catherine-street ferryboat Republic and the bridge.

ANDREW WALLACE, aged twelve years, is in jail at Lawrenceville, Ill., charged with stealing a horse from Andrew Combs, of Summer.

FIRE at Ashland, O., Thursday, destroyed all the buildings in an entire square, including Ludwick's livery stable and the Lutheran Church. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$15,000.

DR. SCOTT, of Lebanon, the author of the Scott Law, is in receipt of thirty-one large copper cents, contributed by the saloon-keepers of Bucyrus in recognition of his services in securing the imposition of a tax upon their business.

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY offers to be one of fifty gentlemen to subscribe \$1,000 each for an equestrian statue of Lee, the funds heretofore raised having been invested in Virginia bonds, which proved worthless.

At Temple's Mills, Bradford county, Fla., Pink Blecker whipped his nephew till he was covered with blood. He then tied the boy in the chimney, head downward, and roasted him till flesh dropped; then he took the boy down, and threw cold water on him.

A COMMITTEE to raise \$5,000 for which sum Professor Cyrus Hodgkin, one of the most prominent educators in Indiana, proposed to establish a large normal school in Richmond, report the whole amount pledged, and that the school will be opened for pupils this fall.

## Important to Attorneys.

COLUMBUS, April 27.—Hon. Dwight Crowell, of the Supreme Court, furnishes the following for publication:

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO, CLERK'S OFFICE, April 26, 1883.—To the Attorneys of Ohio: By the provisions of an act passed by the General Assembly of Ohio, April 18, 1883, entitled, 'an act to amend sections 455, 6, 710 and 7,356 of the revised statutes of Ohio,' no petition in error can be filed in the Supreme Court. You will hereafter forward with your petition in error in addition to the papers mentioned in section 6,716 of the revised statutes, a motion for leave to file proof of service of notice of motion on opposite counsel, and a \$2 motion fee.

Dwight Crowell,  
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

## The Lexington Horse Sale.

LEXINGTON, April 27.—Woodard & Brashfield's grand combination sale closed yesterday afternoon, after disposing of 260 horses, for \$37,315. The principal sales and purchasers were "Colonel Neal," bay gelding, six years old, by "Gambrino Whip," to John T. Hughes, Lexington, for \$400; pair geldings by Howard's "Abdallah" and "Second Ericsson," Treacy & Wilson, for \$500, who also purchased "Jetta," chestnut mare, by "Bushwhacker," for \$410, "McKee," a brown horse six years old, went to R. Lowell for \$420, "Mollie B.," a five-year old bay mare by "Sirathmore," was sold to Major Wilkins, Waynesboro, Ga., for \$600. The purchasers came from fifteen States and Canada.

## ENGLAND'S FOE,

Better Known as Dynamite, or Ireland's Friend.

Its Invention, History, and How It is Made.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Dynamite is now considered an important factor in the current events of the day, and no doubt a history of its discovery, use, etc., will prove interesting to the general reader. True it is that England has every reason to dread its existence, especially since her warmest enemies are using it as an agent of secret warfare.

Dynamite is one of the many products or combinations of nitro-glycerine, and is about thirteen times as powerful as gunpowder. The discovery of this dangerous and potent explosive was made in 1846 by Ascanio Sobrero, then a pupil in the laboratory of Pelouze, the eminent French chemist, who devoted twenty years of his life to the investigation of the chemistry of oils and fats. Sobrero, having tried a series of experiments, eventually made explosive preparations from dextrine, mannite, cane sugar and glycerine. The announcement of the discovery was a sensation in the scientific world, but for some years, so dangerous and so treacherous was the new explosive, that few attempted in any way to utilize it. The force and power were there to do almost anything, but then the material was liable to explode prematurely and without any apparent provocation, and for a long time scientific men alone knew of its existence. Some time about 1863 or 1864 Henry and Alfred Nobel, practical mining engineers, began to experiment with nitro-glycerine as a blasting agent, and found it so effective and so economical, that they at once took out patents in various countries, claiming that they were the inventors of the compound. Their claim to the invention is clearly unfounded, as Sobrero had demonstrated the existence of nitro-sugar, nitro-dextrin and nitro-glycerine nearly a score of years before, but there can be no question that the Nobels first applied the patent explosive to its legitimate uses.

## THE CLAIM OF THE NOBELS.

The Nobels were not successful in their earlier efforts, owing to the large numbers of grave accidents caused by nitro-glycerine in Norway and in Germany, where hundreds of blasters lost their lives through ignorance or carelessness, so finally they gave up the use of the explosive in its original form. They now combine their trade to a mixture of rotten stone and glycerine, which forms the compound so widely known as dynamite.

Dynamite was patented in the United States May 26, 1868, the patent being granted to Alfred Nobel, of Hamburg, Germany, assignor to John Blandmann, of San Francisco. It consists of a combination of nitro-glycerine with a substance of great absorbent power, such, for instance, as fullers' earth or rotten stone. By this composition the explosiveness of the nitro-glycerine is controlled, as it were, and the compound is capable of withstanding all the ordinary dangers of transportation, while at the same time its explosive power is not lessened.

A reporter who called upon Powers & Weightman, the great manufacturing chemists, yesterday, was assured that that firm had never manufactured nitro-glycerine or any of its compounds. "We were applied to several years ago," said a member of the firm, "for a large quantity of nitric and sulphuric acid, which was to be used in New York for the manufacture of the explosive, but for some reason, probably a question of price or money, we did not close the bargain. We have no desire to extend our business into the manufacture of nitro-glycerine or any of its compounds. I remember, now that you mention the subject, that when the demand for nitro-glycerine first began, we were on one occasion put to a deal of trouble."

## A RAILROAD'S PRECAUTIONS.

"At that time we had a contract to supply a soap and perfumery manufacturer in the East with considerable glycerine, sometimes as much as 1,000 barrels in a lot. One day we sent a number of barrels of glycerine to the Pennsylvania depot, and were somewhat astonished at a call from one of the officials. He had evidently been reading the newspapers, which were filled at that time with nitro-glycerine explosions, for he gave us notice that the road would not risk the carrying of our goods without a satisfactory guarantee that they were not explosive. It took no time to convince him that glycerine is not explosive, and that it is only the basis for the great explosive."

"Do you know of any manufacturers of dynamite in this city?"  
"There are none nearer than Camden; that is, unless some individuals are making small quantities for their own use, and that I do not consider probable. The process of manufacture is very simple. You take a certain proportion of nitric and sulphuric acid and mix them with certain other proportions of glycerine, which is the essence of fat, to make the nitro-glycerine. I won't agree that in case you try this experiment you won't be blown into smithereens, because some of the processes are very dangerous, but I tell you that making nitro-glycerine is as easy

as rolling off a log, if you know how to do it. To make dynamite you only need to mix nitro-glycerine with some absorbent material—fuller's earth is the best—to have dynamite. It's easy enough, is it not?"

## Lew Hawk's Trial.

DELAWARE, O., April 27.—The trial of Lew Hawk, the gambler, for the murder of Paul Lohman, in 1878, commenced here yesterday. The court-room was crowded with grangers, students and citizens. Hawk is being almost canonized by the Delawareans, who regard him as a hero. He sat in the court-room near his father, a venerable, white-haired man of seventy, who is an antiquated fac simile of the wayward son. Hawk's brother was also with him, and after to-day his wife will sit by his side during the trial. Major Blackburn and J. D. Ermston, of Cincinnati, are engaged in Hawk's defense, and the crowd looked at the Cincinnati lawyers with as much wonder as at Hawk. The rest of this week will be taken up in getting a jury, and the trial proper will get under headway by Monday. Hawk is confident of acquittal.

## A Reported Disaster.

DETROIT, April 27.—A private message reports a serious collision on the Grand Trunk. Many are killed and injured. No particulars.

## Doesn't Want Her Brother's Name.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Mrs. Frances M. Scoville, sister of the notorious Guiteau, and who was recently divorced from her husband, has made application to the courts to have her name changed to that of the maiden name of her mother, Howe.

## A BREATH OF FREE AIR.

Has. F. Kring, Who Has Been Sentenced to Hang Several Times, at Last Released on Bail.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—After eight years and three months' confinement and suspense, Has. F. Kring was to-day given his liberty on a bond of \$3,000. His next appearance in court will be to answer to a charge of murder in the second degree, to sustain which there is no evidence, and which, in the proper time, will probably be dropped by the Circuit Attorney, as a rial, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and the prior decisions of the State Supreme Court, would only amount to a farce. Any one who knew Kring eight years ago, when he was committed to jail, and saw him to-day as he walked with uncertain steps to the screen of the jail, would readily agree to a verdict that he has suffered much. The matter was disposed of his morning, and Kring will be allowed to leave as soon as the bond is approved.

Being interviewed, Kring said: "Every organ in my body is out of order, and I am reduced to a mere skeleton. I don't think I weigh over 130 pounds. Further than this, I have not formed any plans. I will ask a physician's opinion on the transference of animal blood into my system. I have great confidence in it myself, and am alive to the necessity of gaining strength without loss of time. I may not live very long; if I do, I don't know what I shall do. I don't know what effect the air will have on me. I have only been out three times since I first came into jail in January. On the first of these occasions the sensation was very peculiar. It was very much the sensation of a person swinging high. I experienced a light, fluttering feeling about the heart and a certain giddiness. This was in 1881, and was the first time had I seen earth or sky, grass or trees, horses or domestic animals in six years. It has been monotonous enough. The only changes I have experienced have been from one cell to another."

"Were your various sentences relieving to the monotony?"  
"Yes, very unpleasant ones. You know I was first tried in 1875, convicted, and sentenced in the fore part of January, 1876. I was again sentenced in 1881, and was within twelve hours of the time set for my execution when Judge Sherman granted me a stay of execution. The time that most affected me, however, was between the time the State Supreme Court affirmed my last sentence and the time that Justice Miller granted a writ of error, which took the case to the United States Court. I came near despairing then, as the writ of error was a new thing, and I had but little hope. You see that door over there through which the men were taken to the scaffold? Well, that creaks when swung on its hinges, and it is opened by the guards several times a day. I was here for a long time and never paid any attention to it. Even now I wouldn't notice it if it was opened a hundred times a day. During the time I speak of, every creak of that door hit through me like an electric current. I felt more apprehension then than at any other time since my confinement. It is all over now, and I hope to recover my health within a few months."

The details of the crime for which Kring's name has so often appeared are too familiar to the public to need publication. The murder occurred on the night of January 4, 1875, at Fourteenth and Mullanphy streets, when he was rebuked by Mrs. Dora Broemser, the wife of his business partner, with whom he was insanely in love. On her refusal to accompany him he drew a revolver and fired twice, fatally injuring her.

## AN M. C.'S CRIME

Congressman Phil. Thompson Kills His Man.

A Southern Railway Murder—The Victim Charged With Betraying His Stayer's Wife.

HARRDSBURG, Ky., April 27.—A fatal and terrible tragedy occurred about half past seven o'clock this morning on a train of the Cincinnati Southern, at the Harrodsburg Junction.

Phil. B. Thompson, jr., a member of Congress from Harrodsburg, and Walter Davis, a grocer of the same place, who had just sold out in order to go to Chicago, boarded the train due here at 10:25, at Harrodsburg. Both men are very wealthy.

Thompson took a place in the baggage car on the road to Harrodsburg Junction prior to taking passage on the Southern. Davis was in another part of the train neither knowing of the other's presence.

When the change of cars was made at the Junction Thompson espied Davis in the car. He immediately approached him, and a scuffle ensued.

Davis started for the door, and going out was about to step off the car when Thompson pulled a large revolver, and, firing through the window, struck Davis in the back of the head over the ear. The ball penetrated the skull and passed out of the forehead over the right temple.

Davis fell dead alongside of the smoking car. Thompson pocketed his revolver and at once made tracks for home. There were no police around, and no one made any attempt to detain Thompson. The train, which was No. 4, did not wait, but orders were given to take the body of Davis back Harrodsburg.

Pat. Nester, news agent of the Southern, who was on the train, was an eye-witness of the terrible murder. He stated that when the scuffle ensued, Thompson pulled his revolver and shouted: "Now, you take my wife to Cincinnati again," and then fired the fatal shot.

It is alleged that Thompson's cause for the bloody deed was that Davis, about two weeks ago, had taken Mrs. Thompson to this city and caused her ruin.

Thompson and a number of his friends at least, claimed that the seduction of Mrs. Thompson by Davis was a fact.

Mr. Thompson had been in this city at the Burnet House last Tuesday, and had gone back evidently for the purpose of hunting up Davis.

It is also stated that Thompson has in his time killed three of Davis' cousins. Thompson represents the Eighth Kentucky District in Congress, which is composed of the following counties: Adair, Anderson, Boyle, Casey, Garrard, Lincoln, Madison, Pulaski, Russell, Taylor and Wayne.

He was born at Harrodsburg, Ky., October 15, 1845, is by profession a lawyer; was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 12,568 votes against 10,796 votes for George Denny, Republican.

## Costly Telegraphing.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—"Telegrams for Mexico, Central and South America," is the legend borne by a big placard in the Western Union Telegraph office here, and a reporter asked the receiving clerk if they and many messages for those countries.

"Not many outside of the officials here," he answered. "They file a good many, of course, but the commercial messages are not numerous. New York is the place where most of those are filed. The cable business there is wonderful. The cost, you know, is a good deal less than it was a year or two ago, and the cable business has increased rapidly there."

"Do the foreign representatives have much important matters to communicate often as to require the use of the cable?"

"Oh, that is where you have me," he laughed. "They write all their messages in cipher of the most untranslatable kind. I have no idea what they mean, nor have the operators who send and receive them."

"The cost of them must be quite great, is it not?"

"Yes; runs up into the hundreds of dollars for a single message. I have received one here that cost between \$500 and \$1,000 for a single message."

## More Tewksbury.

BOSTON, April 27.—The Tewksbury examination was resumed. Christian Mailer testified to tanning human skins received from various doctors and students, and a pair of uppers for slippers made from a woman's skin were shown. Frank G. Haverlin testified to cruelty practiced by the nurses. On one occasion they dressed an idiotic boy in fantastic garb, and frightened one poor German so that he died soon after.

He remembered that a patient who had received extreme unction from a priest was taken by the back of the neck and forced along screaming into the bath-tub. He died thirty-six hours after. Witness said these cruelties had taken place since last September, and he then described the fare given the inmates, which was passably good and plenty of it; however, he would not go back to Tewksbury if he could avoid it. Adjourned.

## FOREIGN BUDGET.

## The Bakers' Strike Ended.

VIENNA, April 26.—The strike of the bakers has ended, both the workmen and employers having made concessions which have resulted in a compromise.

## The War With the False Prophet.

LONDON, April 27.—A dispatch from Khartoum states that the enemy has attacked Dwimme, but was repulsed. Hicks Pasha intends to attack the enemy by water, and Suleiman Pasha and Major Goltbourn are trying to attack him by land.

## The English Cattle Disease.

LONDON, April 27.—Lord Carlingford Lord President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture, yesterday received a deputation, headed by the Duke of Richmond, which came to confer on the subject of the foot and mouth disease among cattle. Lord Carlingford said they practically asked for the general prohibition of the landing of live stock in England. The department was only prepared to use its powers where a need existed. The assertion made in America that the disease was practically non-existent there might be incorrect, but, generally speaking, there was very little of the disease in that country, especially in the West.

## Fagan Found Guilty.

DUBLIN, April 27.—The trial of Michael Fagan, for the murder of Burke was continued this morning, the case for the defense having closed. Judge O'Brien charged the jury.

His remarks were to the effect that the testimony given by the informers against the prisoner had been fully confirmed by that of other witnesses.

The Judge having finished his charge, the jury retired. After a short deliberation, they returned and announced they had found a verdict of guilty against the prisoner.

On being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, Fagan protested his innocence. He declared he was a Fenian, and should die one. The Judge then sentenced him to be hanged May 28th.

## Sixteen Persons Burned to Death.

VIENNA, April 27.—A dispatch received here from Warsaw announces a great conflagration, which is now under control, after having destroyed property of immense value. No details have been received beyond the fact that there were sixteen lives lost and many persons injured.

## To Retire.

LONDON, April 27.—An intimate personal friend and political adviser of Gladstone has disclosed the fact that the affirmation bill is the last liberal measure the present premier proposes to introduce, and he will then retire as a peer, with the title of Earl of Midlothian.

## Did Schaefer Make Him Sick?

NEW YORK, April 27.—Maurice Vignaux, the French billiard player, is recovering from a severe attack of sore throat, which has recently confined him to his bed. He has had a table put up in his rooms at No. 19 West Ninth street, and is practicing daily under the advice of his physician, who has cautioned him not to venture out doors until his throat is cured. Mme. Vignaux says her husband will be well enough to take part in the cushion-carom tournament at Tammany Hall.

## Parnell Sends His Regards.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—At the Irish Convention the following letter from Parnell was read:

"LONDON, April 26.—To James Mooney, President of the Irish American Convention, Philadelphia: My presence at the opening of the most representative convention of Irish American opinion ever assembled being impossible, owing to the necessity of my remaining here to oppose the Criminal Code Bill, which re-enacts permanently the worst provisions of coercion, and if passed will leave the constitutional movements at the mercy of the governments, I would ask you to lay my views before the convention. I would respectfully ask that your platform should be so framed as to enable us to accept aid from America, and at the same time avoid affording a pretext to the British Government for entirely suppressing the national movement in Ireland, in this way only can unity of movement be preserved, both in Ireland and America. I have perfect confidence that by prudence, moderation and firmness the cause of Ireland will continue to advance, and though persecution rests heavily upon us at present, before many years have passed we shall have achieved those great objects for which through many centuries our race has struggled."

"CHARLES STEWART PARNELL."

## Gilded Crime.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—A telegram was received to-day at the office of the Chief of the Secret Service announcing the conviction of Chas. Ferguson, at San Francisco, yesterday, for attempting to pass a gilded five cent piece for a \$5 gold piece. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in State prison. A few days ago F. G. Moore was convicted at New Orleans, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and \$1,000 fine.